REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,594.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander John T. Lewis, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1873.	Leave Madras	June 1873.
,, Carwar	14	,, Coconada	30
,, Narrakal	18		July.
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Vizagapatam	1
,, Colombo	21	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Galle	22	,, Gopanlpore	2
,, Negapatam	25	,, False Point	3
,, Pondicherry	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at those ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushehr, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1873. 18	Leave BUSREH	July 7
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	7
,, Guadur	23	,, Kuweit	7
,, Muscat	25	,, Bushire	9
,, Bunder Abbas	27	,, Linga	13
,, Linga	29	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Behrein	July 1	,, Muscat	17
,, Bushire	1	,, Guadur	19
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Beyts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, at 2 o'clock P.M.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th June 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 2 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th July 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st
of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	24	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stoper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 13th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain S. D. Shallard, will Leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th June 1873. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 16th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain A. Paish, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 ,, ,, T. Cloth, 6-7 lbs.
8 Cases Coloured Prints.
10 ,, Superior Turkey Red Prints.
50 Cases Exshaw's Margaux Claret.
1 Case Fine-apple Cheese.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a First Class Mahogany Grand Square Sympathetic Piano by Soundy and Co. nearly new, a Handsome English-built Barouche by Ness, made to order, a pair of Hand-some Bay Australian Carriage Horses, sets of best English German Silver Carriage Harness, a splendid collection of choice and rare Plants, &c., at No. 49, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of H. W. Payne, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Stock of Law and Miscellaneous Books.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, J. F. Cleary, Esq., deceased, a valuable stock of Law and Miscellaneous Books.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

1 Case Bohemian glassware, 10 cases fresh overland cheese, a few dozens umbrellas, 1 case ruby colour, 1 case fancy mother o'pearl goods, knives, slate pencils, various pattern oil cloth, alpaca cloth.

On account and risk of Cadurbhoy Esoofbhoy—

1 Case Post Rose Paper.

On account and risk of Abdoolally Mosaheb Suruffally—

G S—C—B—G—1-7—4 Cases Cartridge Paper, ex British Consul.

On account and risk of Tackerbhoy Ebrahimjee—

A.A.—1-5—1 Bale Printing Paper.

On account of whom it may concern—

6 Cases Cut Glass Beads.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate at or near Dhobi-ki Talao.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the instruction of the Mortgagee, Chintoo Ballal Mhaskur, on account and at the risk of Kashow Gharojee Sirdhunker, the Mortgagor, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 31st day of December 1869.

All that piece or parcel of Pazeandaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, built and erected thereon, situate in an out cullod or known Churnee, near Dhobie Talao outside the Fort of Bombay, on the west side, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, and registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 38, containing by admeasurement (31) thirty-one feet in length, and (13½) thirteen-and-half feet in breadth, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Byramjee Bomanjee, on the west by a gul'ee or passage, and the house of Mr. Postonjee Tamawalla, on the north by the house of Mr. Jamsetjee Postonjee, and on the south by the passage and the house of Bolaram Gowlee and Chotum Beebee.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of an assortment of fancy and miscellaneous Goods in the Shop No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 1 P.M., TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at the abovementioned place, an assortment of fancy and miscellaneous Goods, consisting of pomatum, fountain perfume, powder puff, letter scale, stamp press, Webster's Dictionary, Japan tin cash and desk boxes, by the Gross, do. portable copying press, lead pencils, beam scale, mathematical instruments, mahogany show-cases, magnifying glasses, steel pen, pen-holders, stereoscopic views, highly perfumed cakes of soaps, brass pegs, iron bedsteads and cradle, blackwood show-cases, and glass door cupboard, gold Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Watch chains, gold and silver pencil cases and Steel-pens, Toothpicks &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE WOODEN GATES OR ARCHES.

On FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, Byculla, by order of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Exhibition,

2 Large wooden Gates or Arches.

Terms Cash, delivery to be taken within 4 days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in the Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the 7th auction of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Cursetjee Framjee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 13th day of April 1870, the valuable Landed Property herein under described, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring (53 1-9) fifty-three and one-ninth Mequare yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 464, bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Mr. Bomanjee Dadabhoy, on the north by the public road, and on the south by a public road also.

Further particulars may be made known, on reference being made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT GORGAUM.

Under instructions from the Trustees to the Estate of Messrs. P. and D. F. CAMA & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SATURDAY the 14th day of June, 1873, at 4 P.M., submit to Public Auction at their rooms :—

A large piece of land containing 2,70,919 square yards or thereabouts and situated at or near Gorgaum in Salsette, Zilla Tanna, and bounded on the east by the land of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, on the west partly by the village of Gorgaum and partly by a River, on the south by a River and on the south by the land of Tribhovandass Ruttonjee.

Full particulars can be obtained from and the plan shown on application by the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in 2nd Bhoywada Street.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable landed property, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Jumnabai widow of the late Dwoolladas Pranjeewandass, Najendass Dwarkadass, Bhugwandass Dwarkadass, and Gungadass Dwarkadass.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the west side of the 2nd Bhoywada Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war and formerly in the occupation of Poorbai widow of Khimjee Mowjee, Nuthoo Khimjee, and Purshotum Khimjee, and now of the said Dwarkadass Pranjeewandass and his tenants, assessed by Municipal Commissioner under No. 32, and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. , and containing by admeasurement 1551 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded on the east by second Bhoywada Lane, on west by sweepers passage, on the north by the house of Maboobai widow of late Nurrotum Hurjeewun, and on the south by the house of Bhut Kooka Hurrishunker.

For conditions and particulars of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, the Mortgagee's Solicitors, at their Offices, Graham's Building, Fort, or of the Auctioneers.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 11th June 1873.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE will be despatched to the MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA, calling at the undermentioned Ports (weather permitting) :—

Leave Bombay		Leave Alleppy	
,, Ratnagherry	17th June.	,, Tuticorin	24th June.
,, Vingorla	17th ,,	,, Colombo	25th ,,
,, Goa	17th ,,	,, Negapatam	27th ,,
,, Carwar	18th ,,	,, Pondicherry	28th ,,
,, Mangalore	19th ,,	,, Madras	30th ,,
,, Cannanore	20th ,,	,, Coconada	2nd July.
,, Tellicherry	20th ,,	,, Vizagapatam	3rd ,,
,, Calicut	21st ,,	,, Bimlipatam	3rd ,,
,, Beypore	21st ,,	,, Gopaulpore	4th ,,
,, Nanakal	22nd ,,	,, False Point	5th ,,
,, Cochin	22nd ,,	Arrive Calcutta	7th ,,

For Freight and particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th June 1873.

SHERRIES.

A rare opportunity is offered for laying in a supply of really good Wine at a bargain; a small consignment having been handed over to the Undersigned for disposal on a private account.

It consists of five different qualities, of which the prices are as follow :—

Rs. 14 per Dozen	A Full-flavoured Golden Wine.
,, 16 ,,	Full-flavoured, and Pale.
,, 19 ,,	A Fine Dry Pale Wine.
,, 21 ,,	Pale, very Dry, and of fine Flavour.
,, 22 ,,	A Superior Full-flavoured, Pale Wine.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000.

PAID UP (18TH APRIL 1873)—£273,188.

Head Office :

53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors :

The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.), Chairman.
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile, Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

Trustee :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY :
W. LOUDON, Esq.

Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Bankers :
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Medical Examiner :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

Agents :
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

Bombay Office :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM IS ESTABLISHED UPON

NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES FOR ASSURANCE OF LIVES; CHARGING ENGLISH RATES OF PREMIUM FOR INDIA,

AND ONE UNIFORM RATE FOR THE WHOLE WORLD;

(*MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES*),

GIVING

UNLIMITED LICENCE TO TRAVEL, OR TO RESIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES;

AND

ALLOWING THE OPTION TO ASSURERS OF

PAYING PREMIUMS in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PAYABLE AT DEATH.

PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	91 1 4	49 14 8	36 6 0
25	98 8 0	54 0 8	39 8 0
30	103 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4
35	116 2 8	64 2 0	47 2 8
40	126 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 4
45	138 5 4	77 7 4	57 9 4
50	151 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4
55	166 4 8	93 7 4	73 11 4
60	184 6 8	108 15 4	86 10 8

Age next Birthday.	20 premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	25 premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	30 premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	29 12 8	25 15 4	23 8 8
25	32 6 8	28 5 4	25 12 0
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	28 6 8
35	39 0 8	34 6 8	31 10 0
40	43 4 0	38 7 4	35 11 4
45	48 6 8	43 10 0	41 0 8
50	55 2 0	50 8 0	48 5 4
55	64 8 0	60 6 8	58 12 8
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	73 13 4

Payments may be made Half-yearly or Quarterly if desired at a slight advance on the annual rates.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN THREE DIFFERENT FORMS.

Also on Native Lives, either for short Terms or for Life.

1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM

Introduces an entirely new style of Life Assurance, the chief features being :

1.—Positive Security for the payment of all claims as they arise, four-fifths of all premiums received being invested in Government Securities in the name of the Official Trustee, which is strictly hypothecated, and can be touched for no other purpose. In addition to this security, and to provide against any abnormal rate of mortality, 20 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the Company is invested in Consols in England and may be drawn up to meet Assurance engagements, should the Indian Premium Fund prove insufficient.

[*The Funds at present accumulated in India amount to considerably more than a Lakh of Rupees.*]

2.—Indisputability of all Policies, and non-forfeiture of same should payment of premiums not be continued, a paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory Note being given for every premium paid; which Positive Note cannot lapse, but remains in force, and is payable on the death of the Assured; all or any of the Notes so issued, can be converted into Cash during the Lifetime of the Assured, to the extent of at least 40 per cent. of the premiums paid, without forfeiture of the balance of the sum Assured.

3. Premiums are payable for a limited period only, varying at the option of the Assurer from 5 to 30 years, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life; or, if preferred, may be paid during whole continuance of life.

4. No restriction to foreign residence or travel, one uniform rate of premium being charged for the whole world, and all policies participate in 80 per cent. of the Profits, all Assurers share alike in the prosperity of the Company.

5. Sums payable under Positive Notes are exempted from Legacy Duty or other charges, neither Probate of Will, nor Letters of Administration, being necessary to legalize their payment.

The "POSITIVE" OFFICE alone has adopted the system which is now universally held to be the true test of the solvency of a Life Office, namely, ample security in Government Paper and Consols, which can at any moment be converted into "Gold." This is very different from the miscellaneous Securities usually held by other Assurance Offices, which, though possibly appearing of great value on paper, if forced on the Money Market on any given day, it would be utterly impossible to predict the amount that would be realized.

Tables of Rates, and all necessary information, may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay.

NEW. ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, LEONARD COX and Co.'s (MORICE COX and Co.'s) PEERL in Qts. at Rs. 4), and in Pts. at Rs. 3 per dozen.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP'S and SONS' BEER in Hhds.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (Ld).

TO BE LET, furnished, for Six Months, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, suitable for two Bachelors or a Married Couple. Rent moderate. Address "S. S. R." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

ધી ગ્રેટ ઈસ્ટરન સ્પીનીંગ તથા વીવીંગ મીલ્સ, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will take place at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, on MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.

By Order of the Chairman,
B. CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.

G. E. S. and W. M. Office, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 10th June 1873.

AËRATED WATERS.

Messrs. D. S KEMP & Co. beg to invite attention to their incomparable Aërated Beverages. They believe that their eminence as Manufacturers of Aërated Waters has been fully maintained during the past year; and their Customers may rest fully assured that no expense or efforts will be spared to keep the manufacture in all its departments fully abreast of modern invention.

They beg especially to state (and this they guarantee) that HAND POWER only is employed in the manufacture. From this no considerations of cheapness will induce them to deviate.

The following features characterize the Beverages :—

PURE WATER, PURE GAS,
POWERFUL PRESSURE.

The Alkaline Ingredients are carefully adjusted. The Syrups and Essences are made under critical supervision.

SODA WATER	per doz. Rs.	0 12
LEMONADE	,,	1 0
TONIC WATER (KEMP'S OWN)	,,	1 0
GINGERADE	,,	1 0
AERATED WATER (BAUGAZEUSE)	,,	0 12
POTASH WATER	,,	1 0
LITHIA WATER (MEDICINAL)	,,	1 8
MEDICINAL SODA WATER (MEDICINAL)	,,	1 0
BOTTLES FOR ABOVE	,,	0 4

Other Aërated Beverages made to order.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

MESSRS. MARTELL & CO.'S BRANDIES.

Martell's one Star.
Maltell's two Stars.
Martell's three Stars.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co. Sole Agents.

9 Hummum Street, Fort.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

MESSRS. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDIES.

Biquit Dubouche & Co.'s one Star.
Biquit Dubouche & Co.'s two Stars.
Biquit Dubouche & Co.'s three Stars.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

9 Hummum Street, Fort.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's. Qts. at Rs. 25, 24 & 21 per dozen.

R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	,, ,,	20 ,,
Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal	,, ,,	29 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's	,, ,,	24 ,,
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	,, ,,	24 ,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's	,, ,,	20 ,,
Do. old pale dry	,, ,,	28 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts. ,,	21 ,,
Do.	Qts. ,,	42 ,,
Do. Magnums	,, ,,	82 ,,
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts. ,,	30 ,,
Sandbach and Son's	,, ,,	20 ,,
Do. Do.	Pts. ,,	11 ,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	Qts. ,,	24 ,,
Do. Do. & Co.'s Dagger	,, ,,	16 ,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	Qts. ,,	13 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. ELGIN,

GUINNESS' STOUT, BY SPARKES AND MOLINE, Quarts and Pints.

BASS' PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY STONE AND CO., Quarts, Pints and Imperial Pints.

WINES. GERMAN WINES, STILL HOCK.

MARCOBRUNNER, LIEBFRAUMILCH, OPENHEIMER, RUDESHEIMER, NIERSTEINER, HODENHEIMER, WALPORZHEIMER, GEISENHEIMER,

For the consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal, them.

GERMAN WINES.

CHAMPAGNE.

		Rs.
GRAND VIN DE CABINET,* a very superior Dry Wine, by John Neuberg & Co., Rheims.	per doz. quarts	40
,, ,, ,,	,, pints	21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vaubau Frères	,, quarts	30
,, ,, ,,	,, pints	16

* Pronounced by Connoisseurs to equal if not exceed in dryness and quality those Champagnes most favoured in this country.

SPARKLING MOSELLE. Quarts and Pints.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts	10
Ditto ditto	,, pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,, quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,, quarts	16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,, ,,	21

BURGUNDIES, By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD	,, ,,	28
SAVIGNY	,, ,,	25
BEAUNE	,, ,,	18
CHABLIS	,, ,,	18

PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto

	per doz.	Rs. 24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	,,	25
Do. Stout, Rich—Red Seal	,,	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal	,,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 10TH JUNE 1873.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE we have no alterations in rates, or any special transaction to report.

Government Securities remain firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s 11d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 11/16.
Credit do.	1s. 10 27/32d. to 1s. 10 ¾d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10¾d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 99¾
Do. demand	100 1/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99½ nominal.
Do, demand	par.
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¼
Four & half per cent.	105¼
Four per cent.	103¾ to 103¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	100½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years, do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE shipping season has now fairly closed, and during the last two days the sea has run so high that it has been almost impossible to get cargo off to the ships loading. Rates by steamers are a little firmer; by sail we cannot quote over £2, but as a great many of the ships loading are nearly full, and others refuse to accept current rates, we expect more firmness shortly.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0 l. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolams	£1 19s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 0s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre Cotton		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Spinning shares exciting. Other shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	780
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	367½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	120
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	109-1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£48	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,545
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	109
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	910
1,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	15p.a.	Albert Mills Co	2,000
500	1,250	all	50p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,425
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,695
300	2,000	500		Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	450 pm.
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
1,000	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,075
1,400	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,515
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,300
1,750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,070
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,195
900	1,000	all	90p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,170
900	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,100
600	2,500	2,400	240p.a.	Royal	2,300
500	1,000		...	Soondercas Spinning	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,900
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	825
100	500	all	10 p.ct.	Albert King Co	550
250	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co	1,550
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	800
700	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co	5,500
350	2,000	all	250 p.a.	East India Press Co	2,400
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	7,000
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	600
800	1,000	all	200 p.a.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	42½ p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	672½
120	2,500	all	250 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	400
400	850	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co	467
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
2222	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,080xd
170	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	1,500	1,500	105 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics H'fd'gs Co.	23
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Thracher & Co	385
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar.'66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The demand for the interior being quite of a retail character, the business doing in all kinds of Piece Goods is extremely small, and prices show no alteration at all. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	at Rs. 4 10 0	
300 ,,	W. G. Prints	24 ,, 28 ,,	at ,, 2 9 6	
750 pairs	W. Imitation Dh.	45 ,, 10 ,,	at ,, 2 8 0	
750 ,,	,,	,, 50 ,, 11 ,,	at ,, 3 6 0	

COTTON.

The market closed steady without any change in prices. The following are our closing rates :—

Oomrawuttee	at Rs. 201	to Rs. 203	
Akote	at ,, 206	to ,, 208	
Broach M.G.	at ,, 215	to ,, 225	
Hingunghaut	at ,, 228	to ,, 230	
Dhollera and Bhownuggur	at ,, 240	to ,, 248	
Sawgimed	at ,, 216	to ,, 218	
Compta and Vingoria	at ,, 188	to ,, 199	

The undermentioned purchases have taken place yesterday :—

250	candies New	Wudwan	at Rs. 200	
100	,,	,,	at ,, 203	
50	,,	Fa'zpore	at ,, 202½	
30	,,	Akote F.F.B.	at ,, 208	
50	,,	Jodia	at ,, 192	
50	,,	Khandeish	at ,, 190 to 193	
50	,,	,,	at ,, 190	
50	,,	Kurango	at ,, 202½	
500	,,	,,	at ,, 202	

YARNS.

The market continues quiet, and no sales have come to our notice.

SHIPPING.

The barque Caldew, to Falmouth or Sherberg for orders, was entered out for loading yesterday.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 10th June, 7-20 A.M.—Mail steamer Ellora from Calcutta arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Doxford, 1,484 bars and 440 bundles iron, G. Khanbhoy.
Janet Court, 75 casks beer D Sorabjee and Co; 5980 bars and 11 bundles iron, H Allybhoy and Co; 3 cases iron sheets, T Vining and Co; 100 kegs Epsom salts, T Cuma.
Elgin, 8, 25 cases sherry, H Pestonjee and Sons; 25 barrels coal tar, T Esmailjee; 87 cases matches, A S Adom; 250 cases claret, and 15 cases sherry, C Palmer and Co.
West Australian, 1 cask brandy, A Salmon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Tanjore, 50 cases ginger-wine, P Framjee an: Co; 20 cases acid, M A Cador.
City of Dublin, 84 barrels stout, D P Khumbata.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 103 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS:—10TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gardner Colby, 59 bales wool, J Sawoo and Co.
Pocohontas, 29 bales cotton, B. Bhugajee.
William Woodbury, 2 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.
Alpine, 641 bales cotton, and 14 bales hemp, F Scott and Co.
Sandringham, 28 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co.
Timor, 8, 33 bales wool, P Kessowjee; 51 bales hemp, S Mooljee; 60 bales cotton, F W Sedgwick; 40 bales cotton, O Geegee; 25 bales hides, R Allalimbhoy; 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 84 bales cotton, M Le'adhur; 75 bales cotton, E F Mahomed; 8 bales hides, C Nanjee; 10 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 301 bags wheat and 300 bags linseed, F Scott and Co; 22 bales cotton, E Narcoojee and Co; 21 bales hides, D Mahomed.
Celia, 8, 60 bales wool, and 42 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 6,190 bundles coir yarn, S Mooljee; 80 bales wool, N Khatow; 594 bags wheat, M Simpson and Co; 100 bales cotton, V Ebram and Co; 32 bales wool, and 1,563 bags wheat, F Scott and Co; 28 bales wool, B Ramjee; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 29 bales wool, J O Yajnik; 50 balescotton, E Bhagajee.
Andaman, 65 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co.
Centurean, 275 bales cotton, R L King and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 55 bales cotton, S Nar onjee and Co.
Glen Maiden, 150 bags gall, S Narronjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, 8, 414 bags coffee, 12 cases ginger, and 10 cases cheroots A Tait.

FOR HAVRE.

Frigs, 500 bales cotton, A Trading and Co; 51 bales cotton, V Jostadass.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda, 8, 50 bales cotton, K Preiswerck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Golconda, 8, 160 bales cotton, V Brothers; 50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HULL.

Alexandria, 70 tons old iron, W Cooper.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Caldew, 80 tons old iron, W Cooper; 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda, 8, 1 bundles shawl, H M Mobaley; 4 bundles silk, H M E Kermany; 2 packages silk, H Z Abadin; 3 cases indigo, M M Misree.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government, Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., L, 4h. 51m., 12-3s., East, Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.

June.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air	Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8	Maximum temperature of Air read at 10 A.M. on following day	Minimum read at 6 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.	Rain Gauge 4 feet above the Ground.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		Mls	In.
2	29·563	89·4	78·1	77·2	·902	8·0	89·1	76·8	SSE., S, SW, NW, SW, NNE, NE.	431	1·77
3	·498	78·7	76·7	75·9	·913	8·0	89·9	76·5	ENE., W, SSW, S, SSE, S, WNW, SW.	333	1·47
4	·649	82·5	79·0	77·9	·862	7·4	85·6	77·9	SSW, S, SSE, SE, SSE, S.	553	0·00
5	·693	81·4	80·1	78·7	·829	6·0	87·8	81·4	SSW, SSE, S, WSW, SSW.	539	0·00
6	·657	83·4	79·9	78·7	·862	7·8	87·6	80·2	S, SSW, ESE, SSW, SW, WSW, S, SE	332	0·17
7	·582	84·2	80·3	79·1	·848	6·8	88·0	80·1	SSE, SE, SSE, S, SW, WSW, SSW, SSE.	312	0·08
8	·550	83·8	79·5	78·1	·832	7·6	87·3	80·3	SSE, SE, S, SSW, S, SSE, SE.	556	0·00

Fall of Rain during the Week ..... 6·49
Registered between 1st January and 1st June ..... 0·56
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 8th June ..... 7·05

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—10TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th June, 9-48 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 11 minutes.

Via Turkey, 9th June, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 22 minutes.

Via Suez, 10th June, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 37 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 9th June, 6-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 36 minutes.

Via Turkey, 9th June, 4-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 18 minutes.

Via Suez, 9th June, 7-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 54 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 10th June, 6-25-P.M. Time in transit, 1 hour 25 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 10th June, 11-15 A.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 13 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th June is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 32	0 1
,, Galle	8 37	2 57
,, Kurrachee	1 55	0 10
,, Madras	1 20	0 5

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 10th June, 12-33 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 78, rainfall 1 inch.

CARWAR, 10th June, 5-40 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 2 inches 99 cents.

MANGALORE, 10th June, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·69, rainfall 3 inches 35 cents.

TUTICORIN, 10th June, 5-15 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south moderate, thermometer 93, barometer 29.76.

VINGORLA, 10th June, 4-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·92, rainfall 3 inches 66 cents.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th June, 9 P.M.—Latest datas from United Kingdom, via Russia, 9th June, 9-45 P.M.; via Turkey, 9th June, 6-30 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 9th June, 8-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 9th June, 4-40 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 9th June, 11-47 P.M. Cable right to Feo; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 7.

Trescott, Colonel, 20th Madras Regiment, from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 9.

Heath, Lieutenant, 17th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Knight, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Matheran.
Starr, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.
Creagh, Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th Regiment, from leave, from Mahableshwur.
Murphy, Quartermaster, 19th Bengal Regiment, on medical certificate, from Allahabad.
Toole, Captain, Quartermaster, Deolalee, on duty, from Deolalee.

JUNE 10.

Barslett, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Saugor.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 10.

Farquharson, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Bukloh (Punjaub.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 7.)

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AGENT, RAJPOOTANA.

Capt S S Jacob, Ex Engr, Jeypore, has been granted sixteen days' subsidiary leave (from 28th April to 11th May 1873), to enable him to reach the port of embarkation preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Captain S S Jacob and Mr T W Miles respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Ex Engr, Jeypore, on the afternoon of the 25th April 1873.

Asst Surg J H Newman, in medical charge of the Marwar Agency, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 15th June 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr L Schwendler, Electrical Supt, availed himself on the afternoon of the 19th May 1873 of the leaves (two months' privilege leave, and one month on duty on half pay) granted to him in P W Dept No. 412T, dated 20th Feb 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Lt F B G D'Aguilar R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, appointed to the P W Dept, Mily Works Branch, in Govt of India Notification No 376, dated 28th May 1873, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 2nd June 1873.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the retirement, and to make the following appointments :—

58th Regiment—Subject to approval by H M, Lt John Fair is permitted to retire from the service, receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission. Dated 17th May 1873.

1st Bat 5th Regt—Lt Charles Herbert Broad to be Instr of Musketry, vice Ormond, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comg-in-C. Dated 25th April 1873.

65th Regt—Lt Charles John Whitaker to be Adjt, vice Fife promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comds-in-C. Dated 25th April 1873.

Lt Charles Augustus Fillingham to be Instr of Musketry, vice Martin, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comg-in-Chief. Dated 25th April 1873.

66th Regiment—Lt Henry Herbert Smallpiece to be Instr of Musketry, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comg-in-Chief. Dated 21st March 1873.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Capt H A Fletcher is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt, on promotion. Dated 23rd May 1873.

2nd Native Infantry—Lt Col R Y Chambers, S C, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Shawe, offg as Comdt. Dated 23rd May 1873.

Capt A Harden, attached to the 3rd Goorkha Regt, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Channer, appointed Qr Mr. Dated 23rd May 1873.

12th Native Infantry—Capt H S Anderson, Qrmr, to officiate as Wing Officer, during the absence of Maj Macdonald, on furlough. Dated 14th May 1873.

23d Goorkha Regiment—Capt M J King-Harman, S C, to officiate as Qrmr, vice Hill, offg as Adjt. Dated 12th May 1873.

Kussowlee Depot—Capt H J Haydock, 41st Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Pearson, appointed to the Qrmr Genl's Dept. Dated 23rd May 1873.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery—Lt F R Twynam to be Capt, from the 8th June 1872.

45th Regiment—Maj C L Griffin to be Lt Col from the 19th March 1873.

With reference to G O C C dated 24th April 1873, p 198, the appointments in the 18th Ben Cav are to bear date the 18th Feb 1873, and not the 14th April as therein stated.

Maj and Bt Lt Col H F Brooke, Asst Adjt General, Allahabad Division, is, at his own request, transferred to Umballa, in the same capacity, during the absence on leave of Col W M Cafe, VC.

The C-in-C is pleased to direct the transfer of Capt G H Jackson, General List, Infy, from the 33rd to the 29th N I for duty.

The C-in-C is pleased to appoint Capt G W Smith, 85th Foot, Station Staff Officer Puchamurree depot, to officiate as Brig Maj, at Mecan Meer, during the absence on leave of Capt B Prinsep.

Capt A P Palmer, offg Brig Maj, Mooltan, is transferred to Umballah, with effect from the date of departure of Capt F W Boileau, appointed to the Qr-Mr Genl's Dept.

The undermention candidate is reported to have passed the lower standard, in Hindostance, on the 15th of May 1873 :—

Asst Surg J A T Lang, offg in medical charge 3rd N I.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to sanction the transfer of Sepoy Oomra, 30th Punjab N I, to the 4th Sikh Infy.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rawulpindee Division Order, dated the 18th Feb 1873, appointing Staff Asst Surg T Bennett, R A, to the medical charge of the Divisional and Brig Staff, with effect from the 11th Feb 1873, vice Asst Surg D A Leslie, M D.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 14th May 1873, directing Asst Surg J McConaghey, M D, en-route to Jullunder, to return at once at the public expense for duty at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sonawur.

Eastern Frontier District Order, dated the 14th May 1873, appointing Capt H M Evans, Adjt 43rd N I, to officiate as Brig Maj, vice Capt F S S Brind, transferred to Peshawur.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 13th May 1873, directing Surg A Maclean, R A, to assume temporary charge of the office of the Supdg Surg Maj British Forces, Gwalior Circle, in addition to his other duties, vice Staff Surg Maj J Irvine, M D.

Presidency District Order, dated the 15th May 1873, directing the medical officers named below, who have reported their arrival from England, to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital as a temporary arrangement :—

Asst Surg G Price, M D.
Asst Surg M D Moriarty, M D.
Asst Surg B O'Brien, M D.
Asst Surg H W Hill, M D.

Dated the 15th May 1873, placing the services of Asst Surg J E C Ferris, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, at the disposal of the Insp Gen' of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, for civil employment.

Muttra Station Order, dated the 2nd March 1873, appointing Lt the Hon H G L Crichton, 10th Hussars, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 1st idem.

14th Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 13th April 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure on leave of Col C C G Rose, Commandant :—

Maj L H Williams, offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt F H Woolgate, 1st Wing Sub and offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Sub.

Capt J G Maclean, Qrmr, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt M R Spence, 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	June 13	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 16	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 28	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 13	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to each letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindsi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

At 5 P.M.	At 3 P.M.
Friday ..... June 13	Friday ..... June 20

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON	
At 4-30 P.M.	At 4-30 P.M.
Monday ..... June 16	Monday ..... June 30
AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON	
At 4-30 P.M.	
Saturday ..... June 28	

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion :—

REGULAR MAILS.	SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.
Friday ..... June 27	Friday ..... June 13

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Noon.	Noon.
Saturday ..... June 14	Saturday ..... June 2.
Saturday ..... ,, 21	8

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Noon.	Noon.
Wednesday ..... June 11	Wednesday ..... June 25
Wednesday ..... ,, 18	

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st May and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Ellorsawa to Jubulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona D'aund, and S. M. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M. for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 12 noon; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 8-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 2 annas, 1 tolah 4 annas, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 4 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*

"

THE PARSEE DRAMATIC CLUB AND MR. AND MRS. BENNEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I went to the theatre last night to see "The Merchant of Venice" by the Parsee Dramatic Club, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, and I must say that in my expectations of the performance I was most agreeably disappointed. I had heard the Parsee amateurs greatly disparaged, and knowing the difficulties they would most of them find in the matter of good English pronunciation and elocution, I was prepared to laugh at the burlesque, to which I imagined the piece would be converted. But I must say that the natural, easy manner, studied declamation, and graceful acting I saw quite took me by surprise, and except here and there a too rapid delivery, and a fault now and then in pronunciation, there was nothing for an audience to find fault with.

Bassanio, Antonio, and Solanio were especially good, but all showed a hearty appreciation of character and situation. Launcelot was very amusing, but a little too hurried and noisy:—his "aged" father's get-up was capital. Mr. and Mrs. Bennee were, of course, the strength and soul of the play. "Portia" was Portia to the life, and in the court scene especially brought down the house. Her reproachful rebuke to "Shylock," commencing "The quality of mercy is not strained," was something to be remembered. "Nerissa" was a lively, jolly young damsel, and played with spirit and vivacity. Shylock, I thought, was glorious: in his first interview with Antonio, when the feigned humility of his answers conceals the rage and hate of his heart,—in his fury at the discovery of his daughter's elopement with a "Christian" and in the sullen doffed obstinacy of his demeanour in court,—he was throughout the hinge of the whole play, and his acting was warmly appreciated by the audience, as was evidenced by the clamour and din that arose at the end, in which his name was the only thing distinguishable, and which only abated when he himself appeared to address the house.

The farce which followed was a laughable, lively piece of acting, Peter Spyk being especially good, though a little boisterous at times. "Gertrude" was quite overwhelmed with applause, and "Ernestine," the conceited young ma'mselle, received a fair share.

The night was unfavourable, the rain keeping people away, so that the audience was small, especially in the dress circle, but the performance will be repeated on Friday, when let us hope the weather may be propitious and the audience larger. I certainly enjoyed the evening very much, and am sure many others must have done the same.

G.

THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

BOMBAY		versus	CALCUTTA.	
White.			*Black.*	
1.	P to K's 4th.		1.	P to K's 4th.
2.	B to Q's B's 4th.		2.	Kt to K's B's 3rd.
3.	P takes P.		3.	P to Q's 4th.
4.	P to K's 5th.		4.	P to Q's 4th.
5.	Q takes P.		5.	P takes B.
6.	Q takes Queen.		6.	Q takes Q.
7.	P takes Kt.		7.	P takes P.
8.	Kt to K's B's 3rd.		8.	B to K's B's 4th.
9.	Kt to Q's 4th.		9.	B to K's K's 3rd.
10.	Castles.		10.	P to Q's B's 4th.
11.	Kt. to Q's K's 5th.		11.	B takes P.
12.	Kt to K's Q's 4th.		12.	P to Q's 2nd.
13.	Kt to Q's B's 3rd.		13.	B to Q's 6th.
14.	K's R to K's Sqr.		14.	Kt to K's B's 3rd.
15.	Q's R to Q's Sqr.		15.	R to Q's B's Sqr.
16.	B takes Kt.		16.	P takes B.
17.	R takes P.		17.	P to Q's Kt's 3rd.
18.	P to Q's K't's 3rd.		18.	P takes P.
19.	R takes B.		19.	P takes P.
20.	Kt to Q's B's 2nd.		20.	B to K's Kt's 2nd.
21.	R to K's 7th.		21.	P Queens th.
22.	Kt takes Q.		22.	B takes Kt.
23.	R to Q's B's 7th ch.		23.	K to s's Kt's Sqr.
24.	R to Q's 7th.		24.	B to K's 4th.
25.	R to Q's Kt's 7th ch.			

CALCUTTA.		versus	BOMBAY.	
White.			*Black.*	
1.	P to K's 4th.		1.	P to K's 4th.
2.	Kt to Q's B's 3rd.		2.	Kt to K's B's 3rd.
3.	B to Q's B's 4th.		3.	B to Q's B's 4th.
4.	Kt to Q's B's 3rd.		4.	P to Q's 3rd.
5.	P to K's 5th.		5.	Kt to K's B's 3rd.
6.	B to K's 3rd.		6.	B takes B.
7.	P takes B.		7.	Kt to K's Kt's 5th.
8.	P to K's 2nd.		8.	Q to K's R's 3rd.
9.	Castles (King's side.)		9.	Castles.
10.	P to K's R's 3rd.		10.	P to K's R's 4th.
11.	P takes Kt.		11.	P takes P.
12.	Kt to K's B's 2nd.		12.	Q to K's R's 5th.
13.	Q to K's Sqr.		13.	Q to K's R's 4th.
14.	Q to K's Kt's 3rd.		14.	Kt to K's 2nd.
15.	R to K's B's 2nd.		15.	Kt to K's Kt's 3rd.
16.	R to K's B's Sqr.		16.	Kt to K's R's Sqr.
17.	Kt to Q's 5th.		17.	P to Q's B's 3rd.
18.	Kt to K's 7th.		18.	K to K's R's 2nd.
19.	R to K's B's 4th.		19.	R takes R.
20.	R takes B.		20.	P to K's Kt's 4th.
21.	Kt takes P.		21.	Q to K's R's 5th.
22.	Q takes Q ch.		22.	P takes Q.
23.	R to K's B's 5th ch.		23.	K to K's Kt's 2nd.
24.	Kt to K's B's 6th ch.		24.	K to K's Kt's 3rd.

"Calcutta to play."

At move No. 22, in the game "Calcutta versus Bombay," Calcutta announced mate in seven more moves.

BOMBAY.

THE total quantity of cotton exported from India in the month of April was 712,039 cwt. 94 lbs.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT AHMEDABAD.—The business of the Criminal Sessions at Ahmedabad commenced on Monday.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.—During last year sixty-eight fires broke out in Bombay, and the damage done by them is estimated at about Rs. 2,62,301.

THEFT IN THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE AT AHMEDABAD.—A Borah and a peon have been arrested at Ahmedabad for stealing a quantity of papers from the Collector's Office there.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 7th June, was 40 feet 2 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 36 feet.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—At a meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality held the other day it was resolved to appoint a magistrate on a salary of Rs. 100 per month for the disposal of municipal cases.

THE PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE CASE.—It is stated that Messrs. Anstey, Marriott, Starling, Branson, Leith, and a Parsee Barrister have been engaged on behalf of the prisoners in the Parsee Towers of Silence Case.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—According to the *Jame Jamshed*, Mr. Justice Nanabai Haridas is to preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. We are told that neither the Chief Justice nor Mr. Justice Green will preside at that Sessions.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE INDORE HIGH COURT.—We notice from a native paper that Mr. Dhondoo Shamrao, a solicitor of the High Court, has been appointed Chief Justice of the High Court at Indore by H. H. the Holkar.

THEFT OF A GOLD ORNAMENT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday a man named Coorjee Canjee was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to three weeks' imprisonment, for stealing a gold ear ornament belonging to one Nursey Narayen.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday one Dew Yessoo, a labourer employed at the Goculdas Jute Mills at Parell, had one of the fingers of his right hand jammed in the machinery. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the finger was amputated.

THE DACOITY IN THE VILLAGE OF KULUM.—Mr. Cameron, Superintendent of Police at Broach, is at present engaged in finding out the culprits, who committed a dacoity a short time ago in the village of Kulum, near Broach. One of the dacoits has already been apprehended with property worth about Rs. 900.

A WARNING TO BUGGY DRIVERS.—A Hindoo named Luxmon Succaram, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with driving a vehicle otherwise than on the left or near side of the road, and also with driving a conveyance without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. The man was fined twenty rupees for want of a licence.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday a Mussulman named Saduk Rajab was charged before the Senior Magistrate with committing injury accompanied with force against the property of a Persian Parsee named Byram. Defendant was convicted and fined five rupees, and was bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace.

THE HEIR-APPARENT TO THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR MARRIES FOUR WIVES.—A correspondent writes from Joonaghur—"The marriage of Prince Bahadoorkhanjee was celebrated the day before yesterday with great *eclat* with the Beebee Saheb of Khanpore. To-morrow he will marry the Beebee of Bantwa, and it is said that there are still two more for him to marry."

ADDRESS TO MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL.—A meeting of merchants and brokers convened on very short notice was held at the office of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the most suitable means of showing the respect and esteem of the mercantile community for Mr. Robert Campbell, Agent of the Mercantile Bank, who is now on the eve of leaving Bombay. Resolutions were unanimously passed to the effect that a service of plate be presented to Mr. Campbell, together with a suitable address signed by the subscribers, and as these could not be ready for presentation before his departure, it was further resolved that a letter should in the meantime be addressed to him, expressing their respect for his personal character and their appreciation of his services and abilities as a banker during the eight years of his banking experience in Bombay.

A PARSEE MATRIMONIAL CASE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, a Parsee named Eduljee Sheriadjee was charged with refusing to maintain his wife Dhunbaee. Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant, Mr. Winter (Keir, Prescot, and Winter) for the defendant. Mr. Jehanghier stated that the complainant was the lawful wife of the defendant. In the year 1866 the defendant sued her in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court for the restitution of conjugal rights, and a decree was passed in his favour, but he had done nothing to execute the decree, nor had he made any provision for the maintenance of his wife. Mr. Jehanghier said that the woman was in fear of bodily injuries, and he therefore submitted that the defendant be bound over to keep the peace. Mr. Winter stated that the defendant was willing to take his wife to his house. The magistrate remarked that he would not interfere with the decree of the Parsee Matrimonial Court, but he would bind over the defendant in the sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace towards the complainant for a period of six months. The magistrate suggested to Mr. Winter to advise his client to send for his wife and to live peaceably with her.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				JUNE.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	IN.	FT.		H.	M.	IN.	FT.
11	57 m	6	11	Wednesday ... 11	5	0 m	8	2
11	25 a	4	3		5	53 m	2	11
.....		.....		Thursday 12	5	48 m	8	5
0	37 a	7	2		6	35 a	3	0
0	8 m	4	5		6	32 m	8	5
1	21 a	7	1	Friday 13	7	21 a	3	2
0	56 m	4	3		7	18 m	7	8
2	5 a	6	7	Saturday 14	8	10 a	3	3
1	51 m	3	9		8	10 m	6	6
2	52 a	6	2	Sunday 15	9	8 a	3	5
2	55 m	3	2		9	4 m	5	3
3	44 a	5	6	Monday..... 16	10	10 a	3	6
4	5 m	2	8		10	7 m	4	1
4	40 a	5	1	Tuesday..... 17	11	12 a	3	11

Moon—Full, 11th, 2h. 51m. A.M.
Moon—Last Quarter, 17th, 8h. 21m. P.M.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting of the members of the "Bombay Hunt" was held yesterday, at which it appeared from the statement of the master of the hounds that sufficient funds had already been subscribed to enable the Hunt to purchase at least twelve couples of hounds.

Resolutions were passed authorising one of the members at home to purchase and send out that number, and to arrange for their arriving in Bombay at the beginning of October next.

A committee was appointed to determine on a suitable place for the kennel, to complete the subscription list, &c., and to appoint a whip to take charge of the hounds.

There are plenty of jackals, and the Hunt expect to have some good runs next season.

THE EUROPEAN PARSEE PERFORMANCE OF "MERCHANT OF VENICE."

POOR Shakspeare! It has come to this, has it? Monday night's performance at the Grant Road Theatre we cannot criticise seriously; its chief merit was that it was a curiosity. The play drew but a small house, and perhaps as Mr. Bennee, when called before the curtain, diffidently put it, this was owing to the inclemency of the weather. "Shylock" (Mr. Bennee) was tolerably well played. He was to our mind too stout and lusty in his voice to make a truthful-looking Shylock. The Jew was the only character worth mentioning except the "lovely Jessica," a Parsee gentleman, whose neat figure might be improved with something in the shape of crinoline. His voice seemed to be suffering from the inclemency of the weather as much as the "house" was. The audience seemed to be dull at times, or surely the slip of the tongue of Launcelot could not have escaped meeting roars of laughter, when he said to Bassanio "the old proverb is very well parted between my master Jewanjee—Shylock (correcting himself) and you, sir;" &c. It is too bad of Launcelot Gobbo not to learn his part, for we heard everything twice over from where we sat. We were not aware that hand punkahs were in vogue at Belmont for a merchant of Venice, and "Nerissa" (Miss Godfrey) too was equally affected and surprised; for when Gratiano politely fanned the dear Jessica, and the audience applauded his gallantry, she, like a petulant lawyer's clerk, angrily snatched the fan from him and covered the thin-legged merchant with confusion.

The farce which followed was spiritedly carried through to the end,—thanks to Gertrude, and Ernestine, and last, not least, to Peter Spyk, who was very good on the whole. The music did not put the performance to blush by its excellence.

THE CASE OF HANGING MEN UP BY THE THUMBS ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP GARDEN REACH.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, the case came on in which nine seamen of the American ship Garden Reach—viz. Eric Ericson, John Anderson, Charles Hinson, Richard Johnson, Daniel Morgan, William Cameron, Edward Samuel, Andrew Brown, and John Fritz—accused the captain, Mr. Alfred Gillmore, and the chief mate, Mr. Thomas, with the commission of an assault while in the harbour of Bombay.

Mr. Connon, quoting from Wheatley's "International Law," said that he believed the law to be some what as follows:—"Crimes or offences against our law, which would be punishable if committed by any subjects of our Queen, are equally punishable if committed on private foreign vessels, while those vessels are in British ports, and are equally cognizable by British tribunals without reference to the nationality of the accused."

Eric Ericson, carpenter on board the Garden Reach, said—I was twisted up by the thumbs. I cannot speak English. I want an interpreter.

William Cameron, seaman, deposed—On Friday morning last the captain, in my hearing, ordered the first mate to string me up by the thumbs. I remained in that position for about three-fourths of an hour. I was taken down fainting. I have since been kept locked up night and day in a small cabin. It was the first mate who locked me in. I have been kept upon bread and water.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch—When I left Boston I had a sort of a *delirium tremens*. I was treated kindly by the captain upon that occasion. The thumb on my left hand is much injured. The thumbs were tied up with spun yarn, and were so twisted up that only the tip-toes touched the ground. The reason I struck work in Bombay was on account of bad usage at sea.

Daniel Morgan, seaman, deposed—I was put on the fore top gallant cross-tree on Thursday, where I was kept for two hours in a very uncomfortable position When brought down I was asked to turn-to, and on refusing I was sent back again. I was called down at sunset and put into the fore-castle. Shortly afterwards I had a biscuit and a glass of water, the first food I had had since the night before. On Friday morning, at half-past five, I was asked to turn-to. I refused, and then a piece of spun yarn was tied to my thumbs, and I was tied up to the rigging so that my toes barely touched the deck. I stayed there about a quarter of an hour, and on the remonstrance of one of the European policemen I was lowered, so that I could rest upon the deck a little. Had it not been for this I should soon have fainted. After I was released I had a biscuit and some water given to me and was then sent aloft to the fore royal yard, where I had no protection from the sun except my cap. I was kept there until two o'clock. From two o'clock that afternoon, when I was called down, I was locked up in the forecastle. On Monday morning the police brought me on shore.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch—I am an Englishman. I did not get on very comfortably until I got into harbour. We were made to strike work in consequence of ill-usage—kicking and such like during the passage. We are very well aware that we have brought all this upon ourselves by not obeying orders, but we knew that if we obeyed them we would be kept at work and would not be able to see a magistrate. The wages were good and the food was good.

The Magistrate—There is no complaint about the food.

Re-examined by Mr. Lynch—I did go to sleep once after 24 hours work at the wheel, and I was kicked; but what I complain of happened at another time. The captain threatened me occasionally, but he never abused me badly. My complaint is against the mate.

By the Magistrate—Then why did you not get out a summons against the mate?

Witness—I complain of what took place on board the ship since it arrived in harbour. I want my discharge, if possible. I might have waited until I got back to Boston, but justice is rather hard to get there.

Mr. Lynch—If some of these men want their discharge the captain has no objection to let them go. Your Honour will observe that the witnesses all speak well of the captain, and that it is the mate they say was overbearing.

The Magistrate—The captain of the ship made a mistake in using the thumb screw to these men or allowing it to be used.

Mr. Lynch—Your Honour will see that the men had their choice either to refuse work and be punished, or obey orders and escape punishment.

The Magistrate—Then why did not the captain cut off their fingers? If he could inflict any punishment he chose he might have done this according to your argument.

Mr. Lynch—The punishment was simply a contingent punishment for the disobedience of orders.

The Magistrate—But you cannot have such punishment in this harbour, and I shall do my best to prevent it.

Mr. Lynch—Perhaps your Honour will consider that the captain had great provocation, because the men were obstinate, and the moment they would obey orders he would have cut them down. Such punishments are customary in America.

The Magistrates—But not in Bombay, and people cannot come here and introduce new customs against the law of the place. It may be an American sort of punishment; but it cannot be introduced in Bombay.

Mr. Lynch again urged that the punishment was an American punishment and recognized as such.

The Magistrate—Oh, I daresay. It is sometimes the custom of Indians to cut off people's heads whether they like it or not.

Mr. Lynch—I allude to the practice prevailing in a civilised country.

The Magistrate—In my opinion that does not better the matter.

Mr. Lynch then said that his client did not know what the men wanted.

The Magistrate—I think the best thing to do now would be to give the men their discharge, there being a good deal of unpleasantness on board the ship. This captain has been labouring under a misapprehension as to the rights of punishment which he possessed in Bombay harbour; but I want him and any other persons who may be brought before me to know that they cannot inflict such punishments here with impunity, and even if the men agree to take their discharge I shall inflict a nominal penalty. I would suggest that the men get their discharge through the shipping master or even through the American Consul, Mr. Farnham. I am sure that earns the ship a very bad name. The captain will have no difficulty in shipping a good crew.

Mr Lynch asked Mr. Farnham if he were agreeable that the course suggested by Mr Connon should be adopted, but the American Consul, who is rather hard of hearing and was compelled to bring his ear three or four times very close to Mr Lynch, was at last understood to comprehend the question and say that he decidedly objected to the men being discharged.

The Magistrate—Then will you object, Mr. Farnham, to my sending the captain and his first officer to jail for four months in each of these nine cases, that is thirty-six months altogether?

This question also considerably puzzled Mr. Farnham to comprehend, and he at last said somewhat excitedly —"Yes, I have seen this whole case from beginning to end, and the captain has merely tried to put down insubordination, and in doing so may have only violated an English law of which he was perfectly ignorant."

The Magistrate—Then he was bound to know the English laws.

Mr. Farnham said he would agree to the men being discharged, that is if they were not held to prove that the captain had done wrongly. Mr. Farnham was understood to say something about the jurisdiction possessed by American Consuls in British harbours.

The Magistrate—As to the first part of what you said that is entirely my matter, Mr. Farnham. In Bombay I can enforce penalties for actions done against the British laws by whomsoever committed, and perhaps you had better read up some of the writers upon International Law.

Mr. Farnham—I called the police on board the ship Garden Reach, and I contend that if the captain has been committing any illegal assault it was the duty of these European policemen to stop the disturbance.

The Magistrate—We are not going to that subject now.

Mr. Lynch—Your Honour, the captain is quite satisfied that he has done a little wrong.

The Magistrate said that might be so, and a settlement might be come to between the captain and the men as to the terms of discharge.

Addressing Mr. Farnham, the Magistrate said that he was perfectly acquainted with International Law, and that he was as satisfied as Mr. Farnham was not, that there was no mistake about the law.

Mr. Lynch said that if the police had told the captain that he was infringing the English law he would have stopped from punishing the men.

Superintendent Moffatt—It appears that the constables were informed at the time these men were strung up that it was being done under the Consul's positive orders, and I have no doubt that the police were misled by these orders.

The Magistrate—The constables had no business to act by an illegal order from any one.

After some further conversation the captain and the men adjourned to a private room to consider an amicable settlement of the case, and in a short time it was announced in open Court that the captain had agreed to give the men their discharge. The parties, however had not settled as to what the captain should pay the men on discharging them, and the magistrate adjourned the case until this afternoon in order to allow reasonable terms for the men being come to. His Worship under these circumstances allowed the summonses against the captain and his chief officer to be withdrawn.

Shortly after his Worship told Mr. Lynch that Mr. Farnham was openly complaining that he had only consented to the discharge of the men because the magistrate had coerced him to do so by a threat of imprisoning the captain and the mate. This, his Worship said, was a piece of impertinence from Mr. Farnham, who, he might say, had written a number of letters to him on the subject of the magistrate of Bombay's jurisdiction over American vessels. His Worship said that if any more letters of the same description were sent to him by Mr. Farnham, he would not undertake to answer them.

Mr. Lynch remarked that Mr. Farnham was peculiarly positive in his ideas of International Law. At the recent trial in the High Court with respect to an American ship running down a French vessel on the high seas, Mr. Farnham, he said, held precisely similar opinions to those which he was now holding, and all the five judges on the Bench of the High Court were unable to move him in the matter.

The parties then left the Court.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Green:—

EDULJEE BURJORJEE POCHA V. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakoredas for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement for two months. The defendant, who appeared in person, consented, and the application was granted accordingly.

SOOJAGODIN VAJBEE AND OTHERS V. HEERJEE SARUNG AND OTHERS.

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement until the 1st July next as the summons had not been served, and also for leave to amend the summons. The application was granted.

TARRA BHUGA AND OTHERS V. DWARKABAEE, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. M. M. Moonshi, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought against the defendants as the heirs and representatives of Bhawa Damjee, deceased, to recover monies lent on the pledge of ornaments and two shawls. Bhawa Damjee had executed several notes to the plaintiffs, on which they now sued the first defendant as his widow and the second as his son. The first defendant had also signed one or more of the notes. The Court gave a decree for the plaintiffs against the first defendant personally and against Bhau Bhawa as heir and representative of Bhawa Damjee, deceased, for Rs. 564, interest and costs; and a decree against Bhau Bhawa as heir and representative aforesaid for Rs. 970, with interest and costs.

CURSONDAS VULLUBDAS V. DHURMDAS WALLJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants resided at Meergaum; and as no evidence of the receipt of the summons against them by the post office at that place was forthcoming, the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

TRIBHOWUNDAS HURRIVULLUBDAS V. MUNOHUR PANA.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought on an adjusted account signed by defendant. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,760, with interest and costs.

TRIBHOWUNDAS JUGJEEVUNDAS V. VRIJBHOOCUNDAS NARBONDAS.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person and said he owed money only for interest and not for principal. In the account which he had signed in the plaintiff's book, there was a distinct statement that the money was due for principal as well as for interest. The claim was proved, and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 6,470, with interest and costs.

TRIBHOWUNDAS JUGJEEVUNDAS V. DINSHAW D. UNJEEBHOY.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought on a signed and adjusted account. The defendant, who appeared in person, said he did not know the law, but was told that the claim was time-barred. His Lordship told him that the claim on a signed account was not barred for six years, whereas little more than three years only had elapsed since the settlement between him and plaintiff. The defendant said he had a claim against plaintiff for his share of the profits in respect of shipments of wool made by him and plaintiff in the name of plaintiff's infant sons. Plaintiff had not accounted to him for the profits and refused to give him credit for his share of them. The plaintiff's moonim was called and stated that there was a loss instead of a profit on the partnership transaction in wool. The defendant said the moonim knew nothing of the transaction, and that the plaintiff, if he was in Court, would admit the claim, which would amount to about Rs. 1,500. His Lordship told defendant to file a suit against plaintiff in respect of his claim within a month, and that the decree which his Lordship was going to give would be stayed against him for a month to the extent of Rs. 1,500. The Court then gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs 10,034, with interest and costs;—decree to be executed within a month from this time to such extent as would leave a balance of Rs 1,500; and after a month, if defendant filed no suit against plaintiff, the decree to be executed to the full extent, and if necessary, permission of the judge in chambers to be obtained for that purpose.

THAVURDAS KHIMCHUND V. CHELLARAM NATHMULL.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Budroodin applied that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list. Defendant had not been furnished with the particulars of claim and copies of translations on which the plaintiff relied. Mr. Macpherson opposed the application, and after some discussion, his Lordship ordered that the case should stand over for a week.

THE following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RAMNARAYEN DYARAM V. FATTECHUND SURRUFCHUND.

Mr. Constable appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was in an adjusted account for Rs. 19,542 3 signed by the defendant. Interest amounting to Rs. 53.

Decree for Rs. 19,345 with interest at 5½ per cent. from the 17th April till judgment, costs, and 6 per cent. till payment.

F. A. SPENCER AND ANOTHER V. MOOTERAM DAMOTHER.

Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity held Mr. Starling's brief.

Mr. Inverarity said the defendant had filed a written statement from which the Court would see that he had good grounds of defence. The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 8,870-7-10 with interest from 28th October 1872. The defendant had given a guarantee to the plaintiff on behalf of Calliandass Luckmidas, to whom the plaintiffs' advanced sums of money on shipments of cotton to England and they now sued on the guarantee. The case would occupy some days, and he should ask to have it entered on the long cause list.

Mr. Lang opposed the application on the ground that the defence set up in the written statement was a fraudulent one and that the defendant was about to file his petition in the Insolvent Court.

His Lordship thought that some of the grounds of defence were good and ordered the case to be transferred to the long cause list.

KHIVASHIRAM SHALIGRAM V. LUCHERAM JUGGONATH.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff.

Service of summons on the defendant was proved.

The suit was for Rs. 2,500 with interest, money advanced to a person on an order contained in a letter addressed by the defendant to the plaintiff. The principal having failed to pay, the plaintiff sought to recover on the letter of guarantee: Since the filing of the suit defendant had paid Rs. 450. Decree for Rs. 2,050 with interest, 6 per cent from 26th May 1872 till date of the filing of the plaint.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE sporting members of the Roorkee community have evidently not far to go in search of big game, when leopards can be bagged in their very midst. A few days ago one of these animals was shot in the graveyard by some men of the 109th Regiment, and some years ago another was done to death in one of the drains near the aqueduct.

WE noticed on Monday last the discovery by Mr. Spedding, the Joint Magistrate of Goruckpore, of a very widespread system of cattle-poisoning in that district, organized by hide merchants in Bengal, and carried out by the Chamars of Goruckpore. We are now glad to hear that by the energetic action of Mr. Spedding 125 men have been put on their trial and 80 already convicted, giving us good reason to hope that by a continuance of this vigour the whole gang will be broken up and the infamous traffic crushed.—*Pioneer.*

MORE ABOUT TRANSFERS IN THE PUNJAB.

(*Indian Observer.*)

NOT long ago we took the liberty of calling the attention of our readers generally, and of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in particular, to the ill effects of a habit in which the latter has for some time indulged himself to an extent somewhat beyond the bounds of moderation,—the habit of constantly changing the Deputy Commissioners of the districts under his government. We have been glad to learn from a Resolution published in the *Punjab Gazette* of May 22nd, not only that others besides ourselves have felt it their duty to impress upon His Honour the error of his conduct in this matter, but that our appeals have had the effect of bringing him to a sense of wrong. Mr. Davies' apology for the past, and promise of amendment for the future, are ostensibly offered in reply only to the representations of the Judges of the Chief Court; but the passage, which we proceed to quote, touches so particularly upon the points suggested in our former article, and is so obviously intended as an answer to our observations, that we think we may justly claim to share with the Judges of the Chief Court in the credit of having won from the Lieutenant-Governor the promise of a most salutary reformin the conduct of his administration. "With reference," writes the Secretary to the Punjab Government, "to the just remark of the Judges of the Chief Court in para. 160 [of their Criminal Report for the year 1872] that the frequent changes of Deputy Commissioners are strongly antagonistic to a good criminal administration, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to state that no one can be more desirous of avoiding such changes than himself, and he has recently instituted a full inquiry into the circumstances of every change of district officer in the province during the last three years. The result of this enquiry has shown that, omitting cases when an Assistant Commissioner officiated for a district officer on privilege leave, or carried on the work of a district for a few days pending the arrival of a new district officer, there were during that period 95 changes in the 32 districts of the province; of these 59 were directly owing to officers proceeding on or returning from furlough under the new rules, and to officers being promoted to higher posts, or retiring from the service; while of the remainder, the greater part were owing to the transfers of experienced officers from less important to more important districts to fill the places of the above; and His Honour is satisfied that with the exception of a few cases in which officers whose health has suffered from employment in trying climates were transferred to districts with less trying climates to prevent their breaking down, and a few other cases in which officers were so transferred as a reward for long and meritorious service, the changes were absolutely necessary on public grounds. Now, however, that the first rush of officers proceeding on furlough under the new rules is over, it is hoped that the necessity for such frequent changes will cease."

It is indeed a consummation devoutly to be wished, and we are too happy in receiving the promise of amendment indicated in this last sentence, to cavil at the ground on which His Honour professes to rest his hope that the Punjab administration will for the future less resemble the game of "Pass in the Corner," or the "Family Coach," than it has lately done. So long as Deputy Commissioners are left long enough in their district to learn something about them and to settle down to work, we shall have no objection to pretending, if the Lieutenant-Governor wishes us to do so, that this wholesome result is due to the cessation of the "rush of officers proceeding on furlough," rather than to His Honour's good sense in resolving to correct an error which had been pointed out to him. For like reasons, we have no intention to test the Lieutenant-Governor's figures, nor to enquire too closely in which of the several categories of "experienced officers," "sufferers from trying climates," or happy recipients of the "reward for long and meritorious service," should be included the various Deputy Commissioners who, during the last three years, have been lucky enough to exchange bad for good stations. As to the figures we will only remark, that a comparison of those which His Honour gives for the three years, with those which we gave in our former article for the last of the three, shows how fearfully rapid the growth of the evil was becoming, and what high time it was for the Judges of the Chief Court and ourselves to interpose our protests. It seems almost cruel to ask the question whether the "rush of officers proceeding on furlough" was so much greater in 1872 than in the two preceding years, as to account for the 48 changes which we found had taken place in that year, as against the total of only 95 which the Lieutenant-Governor gives for the three years put together. With regard to the reasons for the transfers we desire to say nothing more. If any one thinks that Mr. Davies' explanation proves that we unjustly imputed motives to him in our former article we can only say that we leave to the reader the task of putting the instance of the Loodiana district, noticed by us in that article, to the touchstone contained in His Honour's Resolution. We will only add in order that the test may be more perfect, that the Deputy Commissioner of that district has been changed twice since our former article was written—the present incumbent of the office being the third who has held it since the beginning of this year; that officer, on being posted to Loodiana, simply changed districts with his predecessor; that both are (in substantive rank) comparatively young Assistant Commissioners, and that both had been customary in the districts which they exchanged for their present stations since the beginning of the present year.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab seems so disposed to profit by advice, that we are tempted to offer him another piece on a different point. He is distinguished amongst all his fellow governors in this land by the unceasing energy with which he moves about, seeing everything with his own eyes. Cold weather tours through their provinces are more in vogue amongst high officials than they used to be; but most of them visit their head-quarters at least once or twice in the year. Mr. Davies, however, seems inclined to abandon this practice as a waste of time, and to make his a completely peripatetic Government. Like the evil spirit mentioned in Scripture, he spent the whole of last cold weather in walking through dry places—the deserts of the Bar and Thull and the barren mountains of Huzara—but unlike his prototype has not returned to his own house. Instead of doing so, he appears to have thought that having arranged the most important matters of the domestic policy of his province "on the spot," he could not do better than settle its foreign relations "on the spot" too, so he has gone for a pleasant trip to Cashmere. On his return he is just as likely as not to take a run over to Cabul to pass the time until it is cool enough to recommence his peregrinations to the plains.

Now we should be the last to object to a Lieutenant-Governor spending as much time as he can possibly spare in marching about his province. The practice has many obvious advantages to the people, and it is none the worse for having advantages to offer to the Lieutenant-Governor himself as well. Shakespere, with his usual prescience, has exquisitely depicted the kind of enjoyment which the zemindars and bannias derive from a Lieutenant-Governor's progress:

> They more or less come in with cap and knee,
> Meet him in boroughs, cities, villages;
> Attend him upon bridges, stand in lanes;
> Lay gifts before him, proffer him their oaths,
> . . . . . follow him,
> Even at the heels, in golden multitudes.

Nor has the astute bard left us without a hint at the motives which may make it a pleasant duty for a ruler to bury himself for nine months of the year in the pleasant seclusion of Cashmere, or even in the less inviting regions round about the Chenab and Indus.

> None better knows than you,
> How I have ever loved the life removed;
> And held in idle price to haunt assemblies,
> Where youth, and cost, and witless bravery keeps.

But having expressed our general approval of Mr. Davies' vagabond proclivities, and given him a Shakespearean warrant for gratifying his natural taste, and even, if he thinks fit, for shutting up his Government House altogether, and giving the lease of the compound to a market gardener, we must remind him that splitting the Government staff into two parts, one of which is a week or ten days' post distant from the other, is an operation that requires very careful arrangement so as not to interfere with the due despatch of public business. We of course have no means of knowing positively whether great mistakes in important matters frequently occur between the head-quarters of the Punjab Government at Lahore and the head-quarters of the Punjab Government at Srinugger or Mainwalli. But there is a proverb in which we have much faith, that

> Little straws show
> Which way the wind doth blow.

Now since the commencement of the present year twenty numbers of the *Punjab Gazette* have reached us; and in those twenty numbers we have counted eight orders transferring officers in the Commission from one district to another, which have been cancelled by other orders in subsequent *Gazettes*. Besides that, we have noticed, in a very cursory glance, five more similar orders, which though not expressly cancelled in the *Gazette*, appear from subsequent notification never to have been carried into effect. This gives us a total of thirteen wrong orders of transfer, that is, as nearly as possible, two for every three numb

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

THE Paris journal *Le Rappel* states that "letters from Algeria informed us some weeks ago that an expedition against Morocco was in course of preparation, but the most complete secrecy has been observed until now respecting the arrangements. We have now received some information concerning this proposed expedition at the same time that we learn of its abandonment. For a long time past an important tribe dwelling close to our western frontier of Algeria—the Beni Suassen—has been in the habit of ravaging our territory and then retiring with their booty within the borders of Morocco. All the remonstrances addressed by the Governor of Algeria to the Government of Morocco remained without effect, and it was found necessary to prepare for the expedition, which has just now been abandoned. A force of 20,000 men, infantry and cavalry, together with artillery, was to have been employed, but England, whose interests in Morocco are very considerable, especially in a financial point of view, interposed and made use of her good offices to bring about an arrangement, and to spare France the expense of a long and costly expedition. The English Minister in Paris, together with an agent of Morocco, entered upon a negotiation with our Minister of Foreign Affairs, and an agreement was arrived at. By the terms of the Treaty agreed upon, the Emperor of Morocco undertakes to pay the amount of the depredations committed within our territory by tribes dwelling within his jurisdiction, and also the expense caused by the warlike preparations undertaken by the French Government. Intelligence of this arrangement was immediately telegraphed to Algeria, together with an order to suspend all futher preparations of a hostile character.

THE FRENCH DERBY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE French Derby, otherwise called Le Prix du Jockey Club, is run at Chantilly at the meeting held in the last fortnight of May and some few days before our own Derby, upon the probable result of which it may sometimes, as this year through Montargis, shed a little admonitory light. One would venture, however, to say that not many persons of the "unprofessional" sort could on the spur of the moment tell why the French Derby is so nicknamed, when and how it was established, and of what kind and belonging to what owners have been the horses that have won it. French and English racing have of late years become so very international, and now-a-days so act and react one upon the other, that it may be worth while to briefly sketch the history of the Prix du Jockey Club, or French Derby. And first of all, why Derby? Because, with one point excepted, the Prix du Jockey Club and the English Derby run, to use a peculiarly appropriate expression, almost on all fours. The Prix du Jockey Club is for three-year-olds, colts and fillies, only; the weights are 8 st. 6 lb. for colts and 8 st. 3 lb. for fillies, as against the 8 st. 10 lb. and 8 st. 5 lb. in the English Derby; the distance is 2,400 metres, or about a mile and a half; the entries are 1,000 francs, the forfeit being 600 or 500 francs, according to the time of declaration, and the winner of the race is expected to prove the best three-year-old of the season. The point of difference alluded to lies in the fact that the entries and forfeits do not form the whole amount run for, but only go to swell a given sum, which was originally, in 1835, 5,000 francs, and which was increased in 1840 to 7,000 francs, in 1847 to 10,000 francs, in 1854 to 15,000 francs, and in 1855 to 20,000 francs. The French Derby was founded on the 24th of June, 1835, it is stated, by a vote of the committee representing the fundamental members of the Société d'Encouragement. In 1836, and 1837, and 1838 it was won by Lord Henry Seymour with Frank, Lydia, and Vendredi respectively. In 1839 it was won by Romulus, a horse that belonged to the Duke d'Orleans, but run in the name of the Duke's manager, the Count de Cambis. In 1840 it was won, so far as coming in first went, by M. Eugene Aumont, with a filly that ran under the name of Tontine, but was said by Lord Henry Seymour, whose horse was second, to be an English filly Herodias by name; and a lawsuit followed. In 1841 it was again won by Lord Henry Seymour with Poetess, dam of the great Monarque; and after her victory it is believed Lord Henry retired from the turf. In 1842 it was won by M. de Perregaux with Plover, a horse that he had purchased, a short time before the race, of M. Aumont for 20,000 francs, which was in those days a large sum for a Frenchman to pay for a racehorse. In 1843 it was won, after a dead heat with Mr. Carter's Prospero, by M. de Pontalba with Renonce. In 1844 it was won by Prince Mark de Beauvau with Lanterne; in 1845 by M. Aumont with Fitz-Emilius; in 1846 by Baron N. de Rothschild with Meudon; and in 1847 by M. A. Aumont with Morock. In 1848 it was won by M. Lupin with Gambetti; but the race was run at Versailles in consequence of Republican sensitiveness, which shrank from the too aristocratic odour of Chantilly. In 1849 it was won by Mr. Carter with Experience. In 1850 and 1851 it was won by M. Lupin with Saint-Germain and Amalfi respectively. In 1852 it was won by M. A. Aumont with Porthos. In 1853 it was won by M. Lupin with Jouvence, one of the best mares ever bred in France. In 1854 it was won by M. Reiset with Celebrity, whose victory was due rather to the propensity displayed by M. Aumont's Blason for "cutting it" than to the winning horse's own merits. In 1855 it was won by M. A. Aumont with the great Monarque, sire of the greater Gladiateur; and Monarque distanced his field in the style in which eclipse used to distance his. In 1856 it was won by Prince Mark de Beauvau with Lion after a dead heat with Diamant; but the latter, in the deciding heat, could not live with the former for more than half the distance. In 1857 it was won by M. Lupin with Potocki, though M. Lupin had started and declared to win with another horse called Florin. Florin, accordingly, was made the favourite, but fell with his Jockey, Kitchener, and M. Lupin had to win with Potocki, the better horse, it is said, of the two. In 1858 and 1859 it was won by M. de Lagrange, whose afterwards celebrated colours now began to be seen, with Ventre-Saint-Gris and Black Prince respectively. In 1860 it was won by Madame Latache de Fay, whose husband did not live to see the long-desired success of his colours in this race with Beauvais. In 1861 it was again won by M. de Lagrange with Gabrielle d'Estrees, sister, on the dam's side, of the renowned Trocadero; her end was sad, for having run up to seven years of age, having, strange to say, been perfectly sound at her withdrawal from training, and having paid a very satisfactory visit to the mighty Gladiateur in this country, she had so bad a passage on her return that her French constitution never recovered from the shock. In 1862 it was won by M. Julien Robin with Souvenir, who proved that something good could come out of a provincial training stable: he was lucky, however, for he encountered M. de Lagrange's Stradella, when the filly was out of sorts. In 1863 it was won by M. de Montgomery with La Toucques, a great mare, that according to French calculation should, but for her jockey's fault, have beaten The Ranger for the Grand Prix. In 1864 it was won by M. Delamarre with Bois-Roussel, after a magnificent race with Affidavit; and Bois-Roussel broke down in the race for the Grand Prix, in which Blair Athol had to give the pas to Vermout. In 1865 it was won by Major Fridolin with Gontran. In 1866 it was won by M. Delamarre with Florentin, a horse whose name had never been mentioned in the betting throughout the winter, and cropped up, like Jack-in-the-box, just before the fatal day. In 1867 it was again won by M. Delamarre with Patricien, after a slashing race with M. de Lagrange's Trocadero and Montgoubert; but after this Patricien's career was almost one short chapter of accidents, what with the defeat he suffered (after a dead heat) for the Grand Prix at the legs of the far inferior Ferracques, the fall he got at Baden, and the breakdown he danced soon afterwards. In 1868 it was won by M. Schickler with Suzerain, whose last appearance in public was when he ran a good race with The Earl for the Grand Prix. In 1869 it was won by M. de Lagrange with Consul; and in 1870 by Major Fridolin with Bigarreau, a horse that ran very badly for the Grand Prix, and was at once withdrawn temporarily from training. In 1871 it was not run at all, for poor France had other fish to fry and other races to ride: "Hurrah! die Todten reiten schnell!" In 1872 it was won by M. Aumont with Revigny, by Orphelin out of Woman in Red, who are also the sire and dam of Montargis. The French Oaks, otherwise called the Prix de Diane, corresponds—being for three-year-old fillies only—to the English Oaks as fairly as the French Derby does to the English Derby; but in France the Oaks is run before the Derby, on the first day of the meeting in fact, and will this year be run on the 18th of May. It is said by a French authority that Chantilly combines the glories of both our Epsom and our Newmarket; for not only are the Derby and Oaks run there, but there also is the chief seat of training in France. Tradition dates the origin of racing at Chantilly to the year 1833, when Prince Labanoff, who lived in the neighbourhood and had obtained permission to hunt in the forest, gathered about him a circle of gentlemen addicted to "le sport." One day they, accepting the invitation plainly offered by the elastic turf, improvised a horse-race, which was won by M. de Normandie, who is described as "l'un des premiers et le plus ardent propagateur des habitudes Anglaises;" and from that moment the fate of Chantilly was sealed. If any small errors have crept into this short sketch, it must be remembered that authentic documents relating to French horse racing are not yet so accessible as those which relate to English.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES OF ENGLAND.

ON Thursday evening Major Moncrieff read a paper to the National Artillery Association, entitled "Suggestions for completing the National Defences on the Moncrieff System, in harmony with the new District Organization." The meeting was held under the presidency of the Earl Ducie, in the theatre of the United Service Institution. The lecturer having first of all briefly reviewed the existing means of defence against invasion, said he felt very strongly that the defence of London should begin at the coast itself, where the action of the Navy and the difficulties of disembarkation both combined to give the country an advantage which it would be impolitic not to seize. He divided for the sake of method, the coast line of England into four classes of position—viz., the Thames, the dockyards, &c., which had already been fortified; those of second importance, such as the great commercial harbours, &c., not yet protected; those of third importance—viz., sheltered bays and reaches of beach affording favourable conditions for landing a large force, and which therefore might be selected by an enemy for that purpose; and, lastly, the remainder of the coast, which just in proportion to its unsuitability for the purposes of invasion, could be safely left with small provisions for defence. With regard to the means by which it was proposed to solve the problem, he remarked that it was accepted as a condition of the case that those means must not heavily increase the military expenditure, and that the present resources and organization should be utilized as far as possible as they now stood. He, therefore, advocated a system of earthworks of a very simple and inexpensive kind both for the coast, for the immediate defence of London, and for other important positions. He believed that the sheltered bays and reaches of beach to which he had referred would probably be the places selected for disembarking a large army, and some of those positions had formerly been well protected by numerous Martello towers, most of which, however, had been destroyed of late years. The landing expeditions would most likely be escorted by war vessels, carrying the heaviest artillery, in the face of which no common batteries on shore could possibly remain long unsilenced. In many coast positions it would be impossible to manœuvre either infantry, cavalry, or field artillery within miles of such formidable batteries sweeping everything before them. His suggestion was neither the building of fortresses, the complete dependence on a field force, nor the making of coast batteries, but it was to offer an alternative for bringing on the issue of the battle at the moment most disadvantageous to an enemy and under conditions more likely to succeed than if such a field force as we could expect to maintain was alone to be relied on. The largest pieces that would be required were either Palliser or wrought-iron 64-pounders mounted on counterweight Moncreiff carriages, and there was also at our disposal another kind of artillery perfectly new, mounted on travelling Moncrieff carriages, the principal quality of the latter being mobility, combined with the power of recoiling under cover, and the employment of hydropneumatic agency for utilizing the recoil. Taking for illustration a supposed position of 15 miles of coast, he suggested that after the ground had been carefully studied in reference to its tactical advantages the positions for batteries should be decided upon; that roads which should be screened from view from the sea should be laid down, and small earthworks for infantry formed at intervals along the line; that batteries of a more permanent and heavier character should be always in position and ready in the immediate neighbourhood under charge of responsible persons, such as the local Volunteer or Artillery corps; and that there should be constant practice by those regiments in bringing the batteries up to the required spots. The one condition, he said, on which all the scheme hinged was the possibility of using the shelter of an unbroken parapet prolonged *en glacis*, by which the batteries would be made as invulnerable to the heaviest guns as to field-pieces. The men would be well covered and protected in such batteries whether armed with stationary or moveable gun-carriages, and the latter would enable the guns to be moved unobserved by the enemy to a flank, and to be concentrated or dispersed as required by means of unseen roads. They could in that way be sent up in increasing numbers from the interior, unobserved by the enemy and brought into action in the batteries to reinforce the stationary guns. Although the disembarkation would doubtless be watched and covered at every point by a fleet of ironclads, that would not prevent the converging fire from the 64-pounders, or the lighter Moncrieff artillery from doing its deadly work on the crowded transports, the boats, and landing parties, sufficiently well to make the operation of landing an exceedingly difficult, if not an impossible one; even without the aid of the iron punching guns, which might well be left for harbours or towns, where the ships themselves, and not the men they carry, constituted the danger, and therefore, were the targets. At the very least, the proposed method would make the problem of effecting a successful landing in force a more formidable one than it was at present, or, still better, prevent its being undertaken at all. He believed the public spirit was so good that if each locality were invited to co-operate with the Government a considerable part of the scheme would be carried out on the spot by the Volunteers themselves if only the Government supplied three necessary elements which they alone could give—namely, the artillery material, the engineering, strategic and tactical knowledge required for planning and laying down the batteries with proper dispositions for each localities, and the general and local organization for carrying them out. He concluded by observing that the same artillery would be available for both the coast and the intrenched camps, and by urging that all important positions on the coast should as soon as possible be provided with screens to cover the movements of the defenders, which measure alone would materially increase the strength of the positions. The adoption of such measures as these would act as an insurance which repaid itself, would educate the population in some of the arts of war and would give a healthy tone of confidence and self-reliance which would be beneficial to the nation, without requiring a greater number of men to be exclusively employed in the profession of arms. A vote of thanks to the lecturer closed the proceedings.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE GERMAN BISHOPS AT FULDA.

WHATEVER hope Prince Bismarck may have cherished in regard to the Prussian Catholic bishops must now be definitively abandoned. They have pronounced upon the new ecclesiastical laws, and their answer to the Legislature and the Government is a decided and somewhat defiant "Non possumus."

There is no longer a possibility of entertaining any such pleasing illusion. The issue of the Fulda Conference is now before us. The assembled bishops, who met together "at the tomb of St Boniface" on the 28th ult., have published the result of their deliberations to the world. The document is addressed to the clergy and the faithful of their dioceses, and it is a stout protest against the new laws. Their answer to the Prussian Government is "Non possumus," to the unqualified delight of the Ultramontane papers. "Deo gratias," exclaims the *Germania*, and glories over the demonstrated disappointment of the hopes of the "Government organ," the *North German Gazette*. "The bishops," it says "stand firmly resolved, armed with moral force, to make no terms with 'Liberalism,' the modern arch-enemy of the Church. They will be sustained by thousands of priests and hundreds of thousands of the laity, who are determined to continue the battle of conscience and not to desist from the glorious struggle till 'Liberalism' is brought low." Without inquiring into the grounds for the assertion of the Ultramontane paper that "Liberalism" is the foe against which the bishops of Prussia wage war—while the bishops do not so much as name it in their manifesto—let us see what the latter enjoin upon their disciples in regard to the new laws. Of course they vow eternal fidelity to "the principles" which they say they have unfolded in previous appeals to the faithful and which they maintain "are not ours but those of Christianity and of eternal justice." One of these "principles" is the independence of the Church, which means its unconditional government by the bishops under the Pope. They can admit nothing "in relation to its control and administration" which is "contrary to the commands of the Catholic faith and to the Divine rights of the Church." In applying this principle of spiritual independence it is found that only he is a bishop who has been commissioned by the Holy Father, and "who abides in the communion of the apostolic see." Consequently only those bishops are to be recognized by the clergy and faithful who have been duly found worthy of the office by the ecclesiastical authorities, and who remain in communion with the rest of the bishops. It is further declared that no worldly authority can bestow upon any one the right to appeal as to any matter pertaining to the Church, from the spiritual judges to a temporal power. The punishment of excommunication is declared to rest upon all who contravene the divine order established in the organization of the Church; and the excommunication takes effect as a consequence of making such an appeal. "Following the constant habit of the Church, we shall (say the bishops) place in the hands of the Holy Father the decision of all doubtful questions regarding the Church." The Prussian bishops, then, have replied to the ecclesiastical laws by which the supremacy of the Government and the laws is applied to the Churches by reasserting the absolute supremacy of the Pope. They make short work of opposition within the Catholic Church by pronouncing sentence of excommunication in advance upon all who presume to obey the laws of Prussia rather than the commands of the Church. Offenders become excommunicated by the fact of appealing from the decisions, say of the bishops, to the new ecclesiastical court of discipline established by the Legislature. Canon law is obviously held to be of no effect. The Roman Church is no longer under a Constitution to which its office-bearers and members can appeal, but under a pure despotism. All this is an illustration of the "passive resistance" which is to be offered to the new laws. It is scarcely likely the Government will refrain from noticing so glaring a defiance of its authority. It might be wiser for it to ignore the bluster of the bishops, and to wait till a conflict of jurisdiction emerges from the infliction of the penalty in punishment of obedience to the State. But if the Government act as they have done in the case of the Bishop of Ermeland, they will not wait for an act of defiance, but will at once deal with those who profess beforehand that they will be guilty of it. The temper of neither party in this conflict is improving, if we may judge from the tone of the speeches in the final discussion of the ecclesiastical bills in the Chamber of Deputies last Friday. The Centre orators were very bitter and very defiant, accused Prince Bismark of inciting to civil war, and declared that "on the other side" there were men who desired nothing so much as to force the Catholics to commit acts of positive illegality whereas they were determined to adhere to a steady policy of continuous "passive resistance." On the other hand, Dr. Falk gave utterance to what must be taken to have been a threat. Referring to a statement by one of the Catholic members that "these laws would never be carried out as we (the Catholics) shall never submit to them," the Minister of Worship made use of the significant words:—"Now, gentlemen, the Government will employ the means which the present laws and those which the new laws put in its hands; and if these should not be found sufficient, it will apply for additional powers from still other laws, in order to enforce the new measures. But I think (Dr. Falk added) this will not be necessary." Let us hope his expectation will not be disappointed. The prospect must be an anxious one even to a Minister so resolute and far-seeing as Prince Bismarck.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1873.

(*Spectator*, May 3.)

SEVENTEEN years ago, the then Governor of South Carolina openly proposed to establish afresh the Slave Trade between Africa and the Southern, or at least her own ports. There was a growing passion for negroes direct from the Congo, and a hot-headed partisan procured cargoes from the Cuban shore and landed them in Florida and Georgia. The right of slave-trading was beginning to be held as a State right. Already fifty-eight per cent. of the South-Carolinian population were slaves, but Governor Adams and his allies wanted more. In short, slavery and slave-trading had become a fanaticism, and those subject to it were no longer amenable to reason or prudence. Four years later the State seceded. The Secession ordinance, in an unhappy community where the preservation and extension of slavery had grown into a sort of religious worship, was passed by an unanimous vote in November, 1860, and in April, 1861, the Stars and Stripes were lowered from Fort Sumter, and South Carolina entered a Confederacy, in the creation and formation of which she had taken the lead. Nowhere throughout the Seceding States was there so much exultation as there was in South Carolina. Four years later an army, which had marched from the Tennessee to Savannah entered the cradle of Secession, the Stars and Stripes flew not only over the ruins of Sumter, but in the State capital, Columbia, and in April, 1865, the Slave Confederacy ceased to exist. Let us now see what the ill-omened movement which reached a climax in 1860 has done for the proudest, most rebellious, and headstrong State in the old Union. What is the picture presented by the State capital in 1873 only twelve years after the fiery Carolinians inaugurated a new era, of which slavery was to be the cornerstone? Let us look at its features, as drawn by a not over-friendly artist, who has sent his spirited sketches to the *New York Tribune*.

South Carolina is governed by a Black democracy, said to be the most ignorant that mankind ever saw invested with the functions of government. The State House at Columbia is filled, not with cultivated and refined, if over-violent white gentlemen, somewhat ferocious where their special interests were touched, but with coloured men of every hue, who were nearly all slaves eight years ago. In appearance, conduct, and costume they differ as far as possible from the planters and lawyers who drove South Carolina upon the rocks of rebellion. In an assembly of one hundred and twenty-four members there are thirty whites and ninety-four coloured members, not all negroes, but all men of Negro blood. The thirty White men are again divided into two parties, one of which, seven in number, acts with the Coloured section, while the other, mustering twenty-three, sits apart, and constitutes the Opposition. The twenty-three are described as martyrs, the types of a conquered race, men who staked all and lost all, who are now struggling against complete confiscation, and exhibiting the dignity, if not the power of the white man. This is all that is left of an Assembly once boasting its Calhouns, its Orrs, its Rhetts, its Adamses. And among whom, or rather as far apart as possible from whom, do they sit? "The Speaker is black, the clerk is black, the doorkeepers are black, the little pages are black, the Chairman of Ways and Means is black, and the chaplain is coal-black. At some of the desks sit coloured men, whose type it would be hard to find outside Congo," and "the whole body, with not more than half-a-dozen exceptions, were themselves slaves, and their ancestors had been slaves for generations." The conduct of this assemblage is equally remarkable. The fact noticed most emphatically is negro's power of imitation. Fresh from the cotton field, the rice swamp, or the bustling market-place, he shows no small ability in adopting the methods and fashions of the legislator. He surpasses the white man in raising points of order and questions of privilege. He shouts, gesticulates, uses language which is bizarre and ridiculous, and although not absolutely disrespectful to the Speaker, he is not much less disciplined than an excited Frenchman. He eats pea-nuts throughout the sitting, and being gay, is easily rendered noisy. The Speaker threatens to call some unruly "gemman" to order, it is regarded as a good joke, some one laughs, and the House rings with merriment which ripples along all the benches. But under this rough, uncouth, jabbering, laughing, incoherent surface, there seems to lie a strong substratum of practicality. The Black men know what they are about. "When an appropriation bill is up to raise money to catch and punish the Ku-Klux, they know exactly what it means. So, too, with educational measures. The free school comes right home to them." Nor are they less eager on "the business of arming and drilling the black militia." The worst side of their conduct is their apt scholarship in the arts of corruption, for here they have surpassed their white teaching. It is quite plain that the State Treasury is as skilfully plundered as if its guardians were the white gentlemen of New York. Stimulated and aided by "white thieves," the dark governing body has found a fine property in expenditure. They issue "scrip" and "pay certificates" which have no basis; they have quadrupled the "stationery bill" for the House; they exact a discount for allowing claims; they subsidise the Press. The State expenditure has sprung up from £80,000, before the Secession, to £400,000 a year. Offices are bought, sold, bartered. In short, the worst characteristics of bad government are exaggerated; and for all this South Carolina has to thank the hot-headed gentlemen who forced her into an unwarrantable rebellion.

The interesting question, of course, is, what will become of the State under the new guidance? It is already noticed that, the white man being displaced, the tendency of events is to instal, not the modified, but the pure black. We read that the ablest men in the House are those who show the least, if any, signs of white blood. And the same is said of the Senate. There is a feud between the blacks and yellows, to the advantage of the former, and the conclusion of our independent observer is that the pure blacks is at least the equal of the others, whatever their hue, and in some respects superior. How far the less mixed race will be able to hold its own remains to be seen. Another point is that native South Carolinians hold nearly all power and place. The "carpet-bagger," or other corrupt foreign adventurer is cast out. The Governor, a Jew, is a South-Carolina white man; the Lieutenant-Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Treasurer, and other State officers, are all of sable tint, and all alike natives of the State. Surely a more remarkable revolution was never seen, nor one brought about so entirely by that pride which goes before a fall, and that passion which deprives even the most politically sagacious race in the world of its vaunted sagacity. Twenty years ago any one who ventured to predict that pure-blooded negroes would rule in Columbia would have been tarred and feathered, unless he had been sent to a lunatic asylum. The gulf between those days and these is so profound, that even imagination actually fails to realise its prodigious depth.

How long will it last? So far as population is concerned, there is no reason why the dark element should be permanently uppermost. The coloured are to the white as four to three, but in the legislature they are as more than four to one. In 1860 there were 413,000 blacks and 291,000 whites in the State; in 1870 the numbers stood as 415,000 to 313,000, showing that while the slave population had only increased two thousand, the white people, despite the war, were twenty thousand stronger than in the days of slavery. Something must be allowed for soldiers, but there appears to have been a steady increase of white people, and it is still going on. The climate favours agriculture, which can be performed as well by white as dark men, and fresh stimulus is given to immigration by the introduction and spread of manufactures. It is said that "the blacks do not multiply as they did under slavery," but too much reliance cannot be placed upon a statement which has its counterpart on the East Coast of Africa, where, Sir Bartle Frere says, slavery and slave-trading arrest the growth of the negro population! At the present time, South Carolina is an example of a Black State, but shrewd observers already see signs of reviving white power, and look forward to the establishment at least of a proximate equality. The Central Government can do little to aid the whites, because there is no confidence in their fairness, and can be none while massacres like that at Kingston in Mississippi take place. In his last Message the President had to point out that Congress had been compelled to pass laws "to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union," and to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment. And until a new generation grows up which does not by "reckless and lawless" violence draw down the irresistible power of Congress, and compel the executive to counteract their "conspiracies" by the bayonet as well as the law, the whites will have a poor chance of gaining equality, much less regaining supremacy, in a State like South Carolina. It is not an agreeable spectacle, for it is one of retribution.

THE NEXT PAPAL ELECTION.

THE *Memorial Diplomatique* announces that preliminary negotiations have already taken place between the Powers in view of the next Papal election. "Directly the Papal chair is vacant," it says, "the first task of the Foreign Powers will be to agree as to the place where the conclave is to meet. It should not be forgotten that during the next election the College of Cardinals will no longer be in possession of the temporal power, as heretofore, and that the Italian Government will therefore be responsible for the tranquillity of the city, the personal safety of the Cardinals, and the independence and freedom of their votes. The Italian Government will probably desire that the election of the new head of the Church should take place in the Vatican; although, in view of possible disturbances, another Italian city might have been better suited for the purpose; but if the Government insists upon the election being at Rome, the other Powers will have no objection." As to the right of excluding a candidate, the writer observes that "hitherto France, Spain, Austria, and Portugal were the only Powers that possessed this right; in the next conclave Prussia and Italy will also exercise it. It is to be expected that these Powers will be split up into two groups, which are already partly formed. The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin will act together, as their interests are identical, and Russia will probably join them so far as the Polish question is concerned. It is as yet doubtful whether France, Spain, and Italy will come to an understanding on the future Papal election; possibly Italy and Portugal may prefer to join Austria and Prussia. Be this as it may, it is certain that all these Powers will make the most extensive use of their right of exclusion. According to the talk in diplomatic circles on this subject, the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin will use all their influence to prevent the election of any candidate of the Jesuits, . . . and they hope that in this at least they will be assisted by the Italian Government, which must naturally desire the election of a Pope who would be ready to exercise his spiritual power without opposing it on temporal matters. The Northern Cabinets will also probably make other demands on the occasion. Since the Pontificate of the Emperor Adrian it has been accepted as a principle that every Pope must be an Italian; but it is positively stated that the German diplomatists will protest against this practice as being opposed both to the fundamental idea of Catholicism and the religious feeling of the other nationalities. Already it is openly stated at Berlin that the exclusion of a non-Italian candidate from the Papal chair would only hasten the schism which threatens to break out between the Roman Church and Germany. The German diplomatists further urge that a reform should be introduced in the present mode of appointing cardinals. Since the year 1225, the number of the cardinals has varied from twenty-eight to fifty-two. The German Governments do not object to these numbers, but they consider that the various nationalities are unequally represented in the Cardinals' College. There are only twelve non-Italian cardinals. Of these most are Frenchmen; Germany has but one, Prince Hohenlohe, and Austria two, Prince Schwarzenberg and Herr von Rauscher."

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A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than are to be had in the Universal.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

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2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Directors.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

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FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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,, 21 ,, ,, ..3 ,, ,, }

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CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

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WILLIAM BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st May 1873. Acting Manager.

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